

ANCIENT FOES MEET

STILL ANOTHER BRIDGE ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM.

VETERANS AT CANTON

EX-CONFEDERATES COME FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

BOYS IN BLUE WELCOME THEM

EAST TENNESSEANS TESTIFY TO THEIR ZEAL IN THE CAUSE.

Ohio Delegates Reminded That Ohio has a Record on the Free Coinage Question—Canton's Latest "Greatest Day."

Canton, O., Oct. 9.—Of all enthusiastic demonstrations since the St. Louis convention, Canton has never seen the like of today. The "rebel yell" was heard for the first time on her streets. The visit of the Confederate warriors from the Shenandoah valley brought thousands of people to Canton. The 1,500 Virginians were expected early in the morning. Train delays kept them on the road until 4:30 o'clock. Then they were met by the Union veterans of Canton several hundred strong. They came with banners inscribed "No north, no south, no east, no west: the Union forever." Arm in arm with the old boys in blue the veterans in gray were escorted to the Tabernacle, where the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief corps served dinner. They had a new version of an old song and sang "We are coming, Father McKinley, two hundred thousand strong." From the Tabernacle to the McKinley home the streets were lined with expectant people. Three hundred Cleveland veterans joined in the escort. The bands played "Dixie," "America" and "Marching Through Georgia." The throngs of people on the way joined with the yells of the marchers as best they could. Major McKinley spoke from a small temporary reviewing stand covered with the national colors. General John B. Reller spoke on behalf of the soldiers as follows:

"Major McKinley: I have the honor to present to you nearly 1,000 Confederate veterans of the far-distant valley of the Shenandoah, and behind them a vast assemblage of their kinsmen and those who have come with them as an escort of honor. These are the men representing the veterans of West Virginia who are willing to ally themselves with the Republican party and are doing all they can for the success of that party in the coming election. One of the objects that we hoped to obtain was this, that by the speeches that would be made in your presence and by your gracious response we wish to assure our friends in the north, south and west, that we have not been required to make any self-denial in the Republican cause, and that the men who doubted your right to represent that party are in error. We want to assure you that tonight shall be said which will kindle the fires of prejudice and hate that have now fallen into dead and lifeless ashes; and not one word shall be said that will give offense to either side. God forbid that the day will ever come when the blood from one brother shall cry out from the ground against another."

After Major McKinley responded to the addresses, ex-Mayor R. A. Cassidy of Canton presented the visitors a magnificent banner by which to remember their visit here. Upon one side it represented clasped hands, indicating the union of all the soldiers. Above these hands are the words "United," with McKinley Club, in large gold letters. On the reverse side of the banner is an eagle in gold resting upon a laurel wreath. This side bears the inscription: "Presented to the ex-Confederate Veterans of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, by the ex-Union Veterans of Canton, Ohio, October 9, 1896."

After the presentation Captain W. S. Lantry added to the assurance of support in a few informal remarks.

Major McKinley then personally greeted all his visitors, standing on his front porch while they filed past him.

TO THE VIRGINIANS.

Major McKinley responded to the greetings of the ex-confederates in an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said:

"Patriotism is not bound by state or class or sectional lines. We are a reunited country. We have but one flag, the stars and stripes, and that which all of us love so well, and that we mean to transmit to honor and glory to our children north and south. Sectionalism was surrendered at Appomattox, and the years that have followed have removed whatever lingering resistance there remained. Indeed, if anything was needed to utterly and effectually destroy it, it has been furnished in the example of the present union upon for the honor of the American name and that permanent peace which was the dying prayer of the great captain of our armies, Ulysses S. Grant. The spirit of a fervent Americanism is abroad in the land and no more earnest or sincere is this sentiment in the north than in the south. This year the roads of our veterans legion, borne on your breasts today 'No north, no south, no east, no west; the union forever' sound forth like a bugle calling patriots together, and is an expression of the purpose of the American people, both north and south, in claiming liberty, union and honor as the aim of every survivor of the great war, on either side, and of every patriot in the country. It is a feeling and unquenchable sentiment of this campaign is country first, country last and country, with stainless honor, all the time."

TALKS TO EAST TENNESSEANS

Loyalty and Patriotism of the Shenandoah Valley Given Due Praise.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The highly polished hickory stump sent Major McKinley by Sheriff Greener of Knoxville and other East Tennessee admirers was dedicated on the McKinley porch this morning. Three coach loads of Tennesseans, organized by Sheriff Greener and in charge of Captain William Rule and Major E. C. Camp, vice president of the National Republican league, came with greetings and congratulations to the nominee. The greetings were extended by Captain William Rule and responded to by Major McKinley, standing upon the stump, as follows:

you have come a great distance, almost the greatest distance of any delegation which has yet visited me, to pay your respects to me, not personally, but rather to testify your devotion to the principles of the Republican party and your determination that those principles shall triumph at the election on the 3rd day of November. I recall with peculiar pleasure the visit which I made to people of your section of the state just about a year ago. I remember the splendid cordial welcome which you gave me in the city of Knoxville and I recall with patriotic pride the exercises in which I participated on the bloody field of Chickamauga when Union and Confederate veterans together were dedicating that great field of conflict to union, liberty and peace, and the old flag forever. (Tremendous applause.) Your presence here recalls to me and inspiring memories connected with the early history of your state—first, of John Sevier and the battle of King's Mountain in the revolution—for the annals of that memorable era describe no more gallant or heroic contest than that signal victory which your ancestors so bravely won. Second, of the hero of New Orleans and his great services for the young and struggling republic in our second war with Great Britain. Third, the bravery, the suffering and heroism of the men of East Tennessee in defense of the imperishable Union in the war of the rebellion. Perhaps some of the men, or some of their descendants who thus so bravely struggled for the right stand about me today. To them I do deference and honor and bid them a glad and hospitable welcome to my home. I am sure they will rejoice with me in the glorious new dispensation, in the new order of peace, reconciliation and harmony; in the unification of those who fought on different sides in the great conflict. I am sure, too, that they will rejoice with me in the obliteration forever of all past differences, born of war and passion, and to know that the contest this year is to be waged, not in heat, but in the name of fraternity, patriotism and honor. (Great cheering.) Tennessee can justly boast that she has been the birthplace and home of many of the eminent men of our country. She has given to the presidency three of her distinguished citizens—Jackson, Polk and Johnson. She gave to the Lone Star republic of Texas that sturdy old patriot, Sam Houston, one of its early presidents. She has given to the nation such splendid patriots, statesmen and upright public servants as Hugh L. White, John Bell, Felix Grundy, David Crockett, the hero of the Alamo; Admiral Farragut, one of the great commanders of the Union navy; David Givins of California; that distinguished journalist of Kentucky, Henry Watterson, and that able incorruptible and honored Republican, Henry Clay Evans (Applause), whose absence here today I very much regret and only excuse because I know he is in some other part of the great field of political contest busily engaged in the good cause of national prosperity and national honor. (Great applause.) The record this year of Tennessee should be in keeping with the symbols emblazoned on her state seal—agriculture. With the prosperity of these fields of human activity she can always advance; without it must inevitably recede and decline. Men of Tennessee do you stand by the principles enunciated by the immortal Jackson? Do you favor protective tariff and honest money? (Loud cries of "Yes, yes, we do.") I am glad to be assured by your voices that you do and that you have not forgotten the force and merit of his great example. I am sure you can be relied upon this year to sustain those great ideas and to stand by that party which upholds law and order, and the aged public and private disrepute. (Applause.)

"I thank you, and it will give me great pleasure to meet you personally and great each one of you by a slap of the hand." (Great cheers were here given for "The next president.")

HAVE FOUGHT IT BEFORE

Ohio Already on Record Specifically on Free Coinage.

Bryan to Ladies, Ohio.

Canton, O., Oct. 9.—Two special trains, one of eight coaches, and the other of six, came from the county of Clinton, with a few neighboring counties, to see Major McKinley. They formed an enthusiastic crowd and added much to the volume of cheers with which the city echoed all day. The crowd was composed principally of farmers, but business men, manufacturers and all other classes of citizens were represented. Major A. W. Doan introduced the party.

After the applause which greeted the governor had subsided, Major McKinley said:

"I have heard these voices before. (Laughter and applause.) They sound to me very familiar, and as in the past, they have been so inspiring today they are now strength and encouragement. I am glad to welcome to my home the citizens of Clinton, Warren, Fayette and Pickaway counties, Ohio. The arguments here in Ohio was long ago made and the general question has now been passed upon the questions which are now engaging public attention. I remember in the first campaign I made as your candidate for governor, one of the platforms of the Democratic party was a declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for almost the first time, probably the first time, in the history of our state, that any political party should have taken this position. We joined issues with the Democratic party upon that platform, submitted our contention to the people and the voters of Ohio gave to the Republican ticket a majority of over 50,000. (Great applause.) I know that the voters of Ohio people stand upon that question, they again spoke in 1884 by a majority of over 130,000 and gave to our ex-candidate, Governor Bassett, a majority in excess of 50,000. (Great applause.) I know that the voters of Ohio are for the free coinage of silver, away back of that, in 1875, when the inflation heresy was spreading over this country and the proposition was to give to us a fraudulent currency, Ohio was the first of the great states of the great union to speak under the magnificent leadership of Rutherford B. Hayes, we achieved a victory for honest money and public honor. I know that Ohio people are sold on the question of protection. (Cries of 'Well, should smile.') I have heard from them many times upon the great proposition and I know that they will make it move for a doctrine that gives work and wages and a market and prosperity to the American people. Not only are we for sound money and a protective tariff, but we are for government by law. We are for the supremacy of law and we believe in an incorruptible judiciary which has been our bulwark in every time a trouble."

THOUSANDS IN LINE

MAGNIFICENT REPUBLICAN PARADE IN CHICAGO.

One Hundred Thousand Enthusiastic Supporters of McKinley March Through the Streets in a Procession Which Fills Them From Curb to Curb—Five Hours Passing a Glorious Point-Long Distance Telephone Conveys Their Cheers to McKinley at Canton and to Hobart in New York.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Four years ago today the greatest parade the west had ever seen passed through the streets of Chicago as a portion of the celebration of the dedication of the building of the Columbia Exposition. That parade was, however, surpassed today by the purely partisan march of the men who upheld the gold standard in questions of finance and in politics.

The estimate of the different parades vary widely as to the number of men in line, but 75,000 is just half the number of the men who marched in the parade, and the count given out by

showing his acknowledgment of the cheers of the marching column. From a stand erected on a level with the entrance of the Palmer house, General John M. Palmer and General Buckner reviewed the parade. The two white haired veterans, as they stood side by side with their heads bowed, were recognized by marchers and were constantly cheered. As the column came up thousands of hats came off in homage to the venerable men and all through the hours the parade required to pass that point, the cheering was constant. The gold standard clubs of the great Chicago business houses were especially enthusiastic as they passed. There were Illinois floats in the parade, many of them exceedingly handsome and all lavishly decorated. A string of carriages bearing the white-haired members of the Old Tippecanoe club, composed of men who voted for William Henry Harrison, evoked loud cheers, as did a number of crippled veterans of the war who bore above their first carriage: "We fought with Grant, and we stand with McKinley."

"CHEER HERE."

A unique feature of the parade was the use made by the long distance telephone to carry the sound of cheers that rose from the parade to the other large cities of the country. Across Washington street in front of the Telephone exchange was stretched a banner bearing the inscription: "Your cheers here will be heard throughout the nation." If

FAIL OF A POETICIAN.
(From the Chicago Record.)



J. Boyd Thatcher—Did he jump or was he pushed?

the national committee headquarters of the Democratic party.

The arrangements were perfect and they were carried out to the letter. After 9 o'clock in the morning not a single man, not a single woman, save those carrying the United States mail, and the police ambulances, were allowed to cross the west and north sides, and all those coming from the south were turned back at Van Buren street. Every street between Van Buren and the south, the river on the north, the lake on the east and the river on the west was absolutely free from all impediments. Eighteen hundred policemen lined the route of the parade and the immense throng that packed the walks was kept firmly back to the curb.

FIVE HOURS PASSING.

General Joseph Stockton, the marshal of the parade, had announced that at 10 o'clock the march would begin, no matter who was ready or who was late. There was no delay, however, and at exactly 10 o'clock the advance guard of 150 policemen swung around the corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue and the parade was on. For five hours it swept the streets from curb to curb, well closed up and marching rapidly. The day was all that could be desired. A crisp wind blew off Lake Michigan, in just sufficient force to keep the thousands of flags in the parade and the tens of thousands that hung from the buildings along the line of march in a lively flutter and the sun came down in just sufficient heat to make it comfortable for the men who tramped the pavements.

CHEERS FOR LEADERS.

The reviewing stand for the Republican national committee was erected just in front of the building of the Union League club on Jackson street. Here Mark Hanna, Senator Coffey and various members of the committee took their stand to review the parade. It was exactly 11 o'clock when the head of the parade turned into Jackson street for the march past the stand, and at the same instant Mr. Hanna stepped from the window of the club house upon the stand. From that moment until a few minutes after four o'clock, Mr. Hanna, with the exception of one brief interval, was standing with hat in hand,

they were not. It was no fault of the men in the street.

In many places along the route great "mouthpieces" were placed above the street by numbers of guy ropes connected to the sound waves upon the diaphragms and sent the cheers to every waiting ear. Many smaller mouthpieces, which were really funnels five feet long, were attached to long distance phones at various altitudes. These helped to swell the noise in distant receivers. Major McKinley, in his library at Canton heard it and Mr. Hobart, in his home at Patterson, N. J., also received the assurances of the shout.

The crowd that witnessed the parade was tremendous. It filled every walk from the walls of the buildings to the curbstone and every window and nearly every roof that possessed a view of the march was jammed full of heads and the many stands erected for spectators were filled to the limit. All the trains from out of the city were loaded down with excursionists and the depot managers estimated that between 6 a. m. and noon 50,000 came in through the Union depot alone. The total number of people who saw the parade, based upon the statement of railroad and street car companies regarding the fares collected, about 500,000. Considering the size of the crowd there were very few accidents.

DEMOCRACY'S TURN.

The Democracy held possession of the streets tonight, and they improved their opportunity to the utmost. As early as 6 o'clock, within an hour after McKinley's march, the Democratic party began to appear for their torchlight demonstration. They poured in rapidly and by 7 o'clock the streets were packed again. A high wind arose in the course of the evening and made it a matter of some difficulty to keep torches and transparencies alight. Several of the latter caught fire and had to be thrown to one side and the fatigues of the early part of the day had their effect on the number of spectators, and the night parade was not witnessed by the

GOES TO THE NORTH

BRYAN'S COURSE LIES TOWARD THE LAND OF THE DAKOTAS.

From Marshalltown, Iowa, to Sioux Falls His Route Lies Through the Cornfields and He Flies the Rural Heart in Behalf of His Presidential Ambition—Gets Out His Old Catechism Again But Stops in the Middle of It to Enlighten a Neighboring Republican—His Movements in the Future.

Huron, S. D., Oct. 9.—Sioux Falls gave Mr. Bryan his first real reception in Dakota. It drew on three states for crowds, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, and the crowds were there. It was the most enthusiastic meeting the nominee had held at any place of its size in the United States. Better preparations had been made and a procession of no mean proportions was drawn up at the depot when the special train carrying the Bryan party pulled in. It was raining and the day was not calculated to inspire enthusiasm, but the crowd, after luncheon Mr. Bryan was taken

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, October 10, 1896.

Weather for Wichita today: Showers; cooler; north winds.

Sun—Rise, 6:05; sets, 5:29. Moon—Waxing; sets, 1:18.

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ception. Not only the population of the town, but in force, but the numbers were increased by big delegations from Nebraska, just across the river. They gave their fellow-citizens a great greeting, and the carriages of the Union soldiers, some of them from a platform, were thickly packed with listeners. The nominee was introduced to the crowd by ex-District Judge A. Van Wagner, candidate for congress from the Eleventh district, and said:

A CRIME SOMEWHERE.

"Fellow-citizens: If our opponents are right in the declaration that the gold standard ought to be maintained in this country until foreign nations consent to its abandonment, then, my friends, the election of an advocate of free coinage would be an injury to the country. If, on the other hand, we are right in our contention that there can be no permanent relief until we have restored silver to its ancient place and permitted it to enter the mints on equal terms with gold—I say, if we are right, then the maintenance of the gold standard is a crime against the American people."

"In the discussion of a great question like this there are several things which throw light upon the controversy. If you go into court and find a witness who is willing to clearly state what he knows, who gives his testimony without evasion, you believe he is an honest witness; if, on the other hand, you find a witness who deals in ambiguous phrases, who attempts to evade questions and who attempts to cover up his ideas with words of a doubtful meaning, you doubt the honesty and sincerity of the witness. So, in a controversy like this, when our people who advocate free coinage openly declare what they want, why they want it, and how they expect to get it, when they give good reasons for their faith, you have a right to have confidence in the honesty of their purpose. But, when our opponents try to secure a gold standard without daring to advocate it; when they talk about sound money and mean gold; when they talk about an honest dollar and mean the most dishonest dollar there is in this land today, you have a right to question their sincerity."

ALL SOUND MONEY MEN.

"My friends, men who have a cause in which they believe are not ashamed to state that belief, and when you find written on Republican banners that deceptive phrase 'sound money,' you have a right to believe that the men who use that term use it because they are not willing to tell the American people what they mean by sound money."

"We believe in sound money and we believe that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 gives us a sounder money than can be had by the gold standard. We believe in a safe financial system, but we believe that in order to have a safe financial system there must be a foundation good enough for the system to rest upon."

THAT CATECHISM AGAIN.

"Let me ask you this question and you can repeat it to the advocates of the Republican platform. Is it a good thing to have a good thing? (Cries of 'No, no.') (A voice: 'Yes.')"

"My Republican friend says the gold standard is a good thing. I ask him why the Republican party proposes to get rid of the gold standard as soon as they could. Departing from their platform, the Republicans will tell you that gold is good money because it is good to provide the means of exchange, to money is good which rises in value and rubs the producers of this country to the benefit of the bondholders. They say the gold dollar is honest. No, it is not honest when it rises in value and gives an unequal advantage to the men who loan money and impose an unjust burden on the man who agrees to pay it. There is something necessary in money besides quality. There must be quantity as well as quality to money. The Republican party tells you to build up a financial structure upon gold and then tells you that gold is invisible."

HANKS THAT HOLD ON.

"I do not know whether you can get gold in the banks of this city or not. (Cries of 'No, no.') I know that in St. Louis some three weeks ago, the leading bankers signed and published a statement that they would not be able to furnish gold because of the shortage in favor of silver, but that they thought they would be, as soon as there was a settlement of the money question."

"My friends, it is a very frail financial system that trembles at the mouth of discussion. It is an insecure foundation which slips from under your commercial fabric as soon as anybody begins to agitate. Give us the free coinage of silver, and let gold and silver be alike standard money of the country, and I promise you that no agitation in favor of the gold standard will destroy the foundation upon which it rests."

DOWN IN THE CORNFIELDS.

There was a dodge made into South Dakota at Elk Point, and while there was nothing in sight but fields of corn, several hundreds were waiting for the arrival of the candidate, and to those he spoke for two minutes. He told the people that while two minutes was a short time in which to make a free all argument, it would not be too short a time because the farmers had

PUNCTURES HIS TIRE

ONE OF THE SHERBURN, MINNESOTA, ROBBERS TAKEN.

POSSE ENTRAPS HIM

FLEEING FROM A FARMHOUSE HE KILLS AN OFFICER.

MOUNTS HIS WHEEL AND IS OFF

TIRE GOES DOWN ON HIM AND HE TAKES TO THE FIELDS.

Again Surrounded and Seeing No Escape He Turns His Weapon on Himself—Pursuit of His Partner in Crime.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 9.—The story of the robbery of the Bank of Sherburne ended tragically today when J. D. Sair, one of the pair of murderous bandits, when all but captured, killed Marshal Gallion, the leader of his pursuers, and sending a bullet into his own brain, fell dead at the feet of the murdered marshal's posse. The daring robber had shot his way out of a farmhouse surrounded by officers and would have made good his escape but for an accident to the bicycle he rode.

Sair and his accomplice rode their bicycles into the little town of Sherburne, Wednesday afternoon and robbing the cash tray of \$1,000 murdered Cashier Thorburn and Olaf Ostran, a traveling salesman.

After the robbery the bandits set out for the southwest, pursued by a large posse.

Yesterday the citizens of Emmet and Kosuth counties turned out on mass in search of the robbers. They separated near the Des Moines river, one going east. Deputy Sheriff Brayton of Kosuth and Marshal Gallion, with a posse from Bancroft, took the trail. At 7 o'clock Sair stopped at a farm house to get something to eat and ten minutes later the house was surrounded. The robber started for a window and set out on foot through a corn field. Deputy Sheriff Brayton was close upon his heels and opened fire with a double barreled shot gun. The bandit, seeing he had no chance to make his escape, placed a revolver to his head and was dead. His body was riddled with bullets.

Most of the money taken from the bank was found on his person.

The other robber is believed to be in custody at Jackson, Minn., although officers are in hot pursuit and are sure he is making his way southeast through Winnebago county. The man who is under arrest at Jackson tallies exactly with the description. The man killed is J. D. Sair, who was seen at Heron Lake. The other is supposed to be red Pratt, who was seen with Sair two days before the robbery.

A report is also received that a tall man who entered the bank and hid east of Livers, Iowa, this afternoon and covered the cashier with a revolver and demanded the proceeds. He was handed out \$500 and made his escape.

Sair and Pratt were seen on a farm owned by an uncle of Pratt, near Heron.

FAIRMER BRAY'S CRIMES.

Noblesville, Ind., Oct. 9.—Albert Bray, aged 39, a prosperous farmer and a very popular man, was shot and killed by his wife, his nine-year-old son, Carl, his two-year-old daughter Edna, and himself. The crimes were committed between midnight and daylight this morning. Five miles south of here, the wife and children died without a struggle, but Bray, with a gaping wound in his throat two inches deep and six inches in length, lived until noon today without regaining consciousness. The crime was done with a razor which he used to do his own shaving. Both Bray and his wife have been in poor health. Bray procured a large handgun and crushed the skulls of his victims as he had used the razor upon them. Bray, owing to sickness in his family for the past few months and some financial embarrassment, lost his reason. He retired early last night and Mrs. Dora Bray, a domestic employed in the Bray household, went to bed with Edna. Shortly after 9 o'clock she was awakened by Bray walking into her room in his smoking frock. He went to the bed and removed his little daughter into an adjoining room, where she was found with her throat cut from ear to ear. It is thought that he killed Carl next, while the boy was asleep. Bray sent into the room where his invalid wife lay, slipped to the bedside and slashed her neck and seeing that the cut was too low, he made a second and successful effort to kill her. The crimes are the bloodiest ever committed in Hamilton county.

AN UNFAITHFUL STEWARD.

Glenmore, Mass., Oct. 9.—At noon yesterday a notice was posted on the doors of the Cape Ann Savings bank stating that the trustees had been elected. Immediately came the shocking news that George J. Marsh, for more than a quarter of a century the trusted cashier of the bank as well as trustee for a number of years, had been shot and killed himself at his summer home at Amesbury. Late last night the bank officials stated that no right could be found in Marsh's account with the institution. The trustees of the corporation are also directors of the bank and the first intimation they had of anything wrong was a note stating that the president, Cassingham, had moved on to the bank yesterday morning. The note was from Mr. Marsh and stated that his dead body would be